

WIVES RULE GERMAN STATES WHILE DUKES ARE AT WAR

Emperor William's only daughter, the Duchess of Brunswick, 23 next September is acting as regent in Brunswick during her husband's absence at the war, as is also the Grand Duchess of Hesse in the grand duchy of her husband, the Czarina's brother. The powers of sovereignty enjoyed by their husbands as independent princes of the German Empire have been formally delegated to them according to an article in the New York World.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, first cousin of the Duchess of Brunswick, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the second sister of the Duke of Brunswick; the Princess of Lippe, belonging to the house of Hesse, and the Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, whose husband is the brother of the Dowager Queen of Holland, are also exercising many of the rights of their husbands in government affairs, having been duly appointed to do so with the consent of the Emperor and the Federal Council.

War Made a Great Change.

It would have seemed incredible even to contemplate such feminist rights in Germany a year ago. The war has produced in the empire a quick revolution in this respect which a century of suffrage agitation could hardly have brought to pass. To foreigners intimately acquainted with German life, it is striking proof of the extraordinary unity of the people. In their efforts to save their empire from annihilation, differences of caste, creed and politics, agitating the country for decades, have been thrown into the melting pot of patriotism; regulations deep rooted and unanimously accepted have been torn up and cast to the winds.

The eldest of these women regents is the Grand Duchess of Hesse, who is 43. The youngest is the Duchess of Brunswick, who is confronted with responsibilities the most delicate and perhaps the most important to the Emperor which exist in any of the independent states.

Czar Attended Wedding.

It is only a year and nine months since the Princess Louise and Prince Ernest of Cumberland were married in Berlin, the Czar of Russia and the King of England attending, accompanied by large and brilliant suites, their presence indicating a desire for peace among their nations and discrediting the rumors of war already broadcast. The Emperor's gift to his daughter and son-in-law of the throne of Brunswick was a harbinger of peace, a settlement of the feud between the Hohenzollerns of Prussia and the Guelphs of Hanover and Brunswick which began in 1866. The blind King of Hanover fought then with Austria against Prussia, and for this his State was annexed to Prussia. Later Brunswick, having no direct heir to its throne, became the inheritance of the royal house of Hanover, represented by the Duke of Cumberland calling himself also the King of Hanover; but Prussia refused to allow a Hanoverian Prince to rule in Brunswick who would not formally renounce his rights to rule Hanover.

Prince Ernest and Princess Louise as Duke and Duchess of Brunswick entered their capital November 1, 1913. The Duchess took up practical work in charity and in educational reform for working women. Her new subjects soon learned that her charity meant helping men and women to help themselves. Her greatest interest is in the Technical High School for Women and in the kindergartens.

Young Princess Louise has the duties of every mother of an 11-months-old son, as well as the responsibilities of protecting his royal interests as a future sovereign, in addition to conserving those of an absent sovereign. The Assembly, composed of 48 members, may have to be convened to meet an emergency of war, in which case, if the Duke were detained in the field, the Duchess would address the Assembly from the throne. In any case, she must have numerous conferences with her husband's ministerial advisers and see to it that the people remain undismayed under the heavy sacrifices of war.

If the Duke should fall in battle, and the baby son also die, the Duchess could lay claim to the throne. Brunswick is one of the very few German states whose constitution does not positively prohibit the succession of females.

There have been many reports of the death or serious illness of the Duke. But the Duchess, not too busy to keep up correspondence with her American schoolgirl friend, Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews, of New York, formerly Miss Yvette Borup, has recently confirmed the official statement that the Duke is well and in active command of a hussar regiment in the west.

Regent of Hesse During the War.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, the son of the beloved Princess Alice of Great Britain, and the brother of the Czarina of Russia, has made his wife regent in the grand duchy for the period of the war, but her position is not as difficult as the Duchess of Brunswick's. The Grand Duchess of Hesse was born in the 1,000-year-old castle of the Princess of Lich, belonging to Hesse, and as a yellow-haired, rosy-cheeked little girl she was known and beloved up and down the grand duchy.

The Grand Duke fell in love with

her then, so it is said, but his grandmother, Queen Victoria, made a marriage for him with her granddaughter, Princess Victoria, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a princess half Russian, half English, totally un-German, who gave him eight unhappy years before he divorced her. She is now the wife of her Russian cousin, Grand Duke Cyril, while the Grand Duke of Hesse returned to his childhood sweetheart.

She was 34 when they were married, not a beauty by any means, but her husband's subjects love and trust her; she has given two princes to the succession, little Grand Duke George, who is in his ninth year, and Prince Louis, his brother, who is in his seventh; and she has the sympathetic manner which invites cordial relations with the gentlemen of enormous dignity and deep learning who are officials in the government of Hesse. The cities of Darmstadt and Worms and the university towns of Giessen give over 1,000,000 inhabitants to the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who is Duke of Albany in England and a cousin of King George, has delegated important powers of government to his wife, a niece of the German Empress. The Grand Duchess is thrifty, sweet, pretty and modest, a typical "haus frau," but she will have to exert masculine courage and resourcefulness in combatting the baneful influence in Gotha of the Dowager Grand Duchess, the daughter of Czar Alexander II, who is held a prisoner of war in her palace by orders of the Emperor on account of intrigues for Russia.

Nearly 1,000,000 Under Her Rule.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke of Brunswick's sister and the sister-in-law of the German Crown Princess, as well as the sister-in-law of the Queen of Denmark, is regent over nearly 1,000,000 of people, her husband's subjects in Rostock, Schwerin, Wismar, Gustrow and Parchim, all towns of considerable size, with thriving industries and political rights.

The Princess of Waldeck, as regent for her husband, is strictly limited by a constitution, and her husband's Cabinet and household are small, but she will have to preside over them, and over the Diet of 15 deputies, most of whom are likely to be older than herself. It is understood that the Emperor looks to the Princess of Waldeck to maintain friendly relations between Germany and Holland, through her influence with her sister-in-law, the Dowager Queen Emma, a matter of the utmost importance to the whole German Empire at this time.

The Princess of Lippe, a Princess of Hesse, who has lost three relatives upon the battlefield, is, in her husband's absence, guarding a sovereignty which the Emperor has ardently longed to appropriate and hand over to his brother-in-law, Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

CONSIDER QUESTIONS OF WORLD'S JOURNALISM

Purposes and Scope of International Press Congress as Seen by One of Its Directors.

Chapel Hill, Feb. 27.—In his letter to President Graham asking him to appoint delegates from the University of North Carolina to the International Press Congress at San Francisco, Dean Walter Williams, of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and director of the Press Congress, says:

"The Congress will consider professional questions of importance to the world's journalism. It will serve no sectarian, partisan, section, or national purpose, but will seek to promote by public address, conference and discussion, the highest interests of the best journalism, and through journalism the public welfare. In organization and aims, it will be similar to the World's Press Parliament held at St. Louis in 1904, which was opened by John Hay, Secretary of State, of the United States.

"Delegates to the Congress are being invited from every association and institute of journalism in each nation, as well as from every State and national association of journalism in the United States. The Governors of the various States of this Nation have each been asked to name five delegates. Many delegates have been appointed, and the program and personnel of the Congress insure its being the most important journalistic event of the decade."

The delegates named by President Graham were Prof. R. H. Thornton, of the English department, and S. R. Winters. The Congress will be in session July 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

The committee promoting the plans of the Congress, of which Doctor Williams is director, is composed of representatives from the American Newspapers Publishers' Association, National Editorial Association, Associated Press, United Press Association, American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Federation of Trade Press Association, American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and the World's Press Parliament.

Equal Suffrage

(Continued from Page Sixteen)

it to the most besotted and ignorant men.

2. The women bear the burdens of government even more than the men. If there is lack of sanitation, their children suffer and die. If public morals are not guarded the evils fall upon their sons. If wars consume the youth of the land they suffer more than the fathers. They have even more interest in good government and in preventing bad government than the men. They are as intelligent and as patriotic as the men. It will add to the stability of the government to give them a share in its control.

3. Mr. Lincoln in his celebrated Gettysburg speech said that this is a "government of the people, by the people and for the people." The United States Supreme Court has solemnly decided that women are people. We knew it before the court told us so. Yet we have a government of all the people, for all the people, but by half the people. No wonder Mr. Lincoln said that it was unjust to exclude the women from the suffrage.

4. There are those who are afraid that the women will seek office and thereby crowd out the men. But that has not been the experience where equal suffrage obtains. As a rule they do not seek office. They have more sense than men in this regard as well as in some others. Their interest is more in obtaining good government and seeing that the men run it right. They remind me of an instance that I observed when I was in Kansas. There was a fine field of wheat of some 80 acres near Topeka, and a gentleman told me that a man and his wife had raised the crop and harvested it. I told him I had seen the man on the reaper but I had not seen the woman taking any hand. He said that she had done so all the same; that she had always sat at the door and whenever the man sat down to rest she had shaken the broomstick at him. That is the vocation of the women as a rule where they vote.

It does not follow because the women are not office seekers that they are incompetent to fill office. We know that in scripture times Deborah was "judge over all Israel." Besides many other noted female rulers, the best two sovereigns that England has ever known were Victoria and Elizabeth. The greatest sovereign of Russia was Catherine the Great; in Austria Maria Theresa and in Spain Isabella to whom the world owes the discovery of America by the aid she gave to Columbus.

A Logical Development.

5. Equal suffrage is not only a development of democracy which has gradually extended the suffrage to all men and is now extending it to women, but it is also a logical development of the movement which has elevated women to the rights of human beings. Up to about one hundred years ago as a rule they were not educated. When the first college for women was established some eighty or ninety years ago its dangerous tendency was denounced even more than suffrage is now. After education was acquired, then the movement began to give them property rights. Up to 1865 in this State upon marriage all a woman's personal property became absolutely that of her husband. And her real estate became his for life. When it was proposed to change there was a howl all along the line that if women owned their own property every couple would become divorced. But that movement succeeded. Up to 1874 the Supreme Court of this State held that if a man thrashed his wife with a switch no larger than his thumb and did not permanently injure her, that the courts would not protect her. In that year, just forty-one years ago, Judge Settle of this city conferred lasting honor upon himself and upon the Supreme Court of this State by holding that we have "at last advanced from that barbarism," and denied the right of husbands to flog their wives any longer. In the last few years the court has held that if a woman acquired any property by her needle or otherwise it became the property of her husband, and that if like Mrs. Price, of Charlotte, she lost a limb in a railroad accident her husband and not herself was entitled to pay for her physical injury and suffering and loss of time. The legislature has since changed this and many other unjust things which would never have existed if the women had had the right of suffrage.

I will not take the time to mention the discriminations in the law against women, which have obtained because they had no voice in choosing legislators and judges. The shadow cast by the coming era of equal suffrage has already caused some of these discriminations to be repealed. At this session of your legislature they have already permitted women to add to their means of livelihood the fees of the vocation of Notary Public, and they have enacted, reversing the decision in Gill v. Commissioner 160 N. C. 175, that on realty where a petition of "freeholders" is a prerequisite that women shall be deemed freeholders. They have also radically changed the statutes by which property real and personal has heretofore gone to the father instead of equally to the father and mother upon the death of children. When women vote for judges and legislators there is a change in the attitude of courts and legislatures. One of the greatest discriminations

in the law aside from that of the custody of children is the effect that a lack of equal suffrage has upon the pay of women. Justice demands the rule of equal pay for equal services. Yet in Oregon and Washington and other suffrage states while the teachers of both sexes are paid the same compensation for the same services, the rule in North Carolina is, I am told, that female teachers get about one-third of the same pay that is given the men, for the same work.

Inevitable.

Finally, we might as well recognize the inevitable. This world wide movement is irresistible because it is founded upon justice and the economic demands of the times. If the friends of equal suffrage shall organize and urge the movement methodically as it has been done in other States, I prophesy now and here that the very next Legislature that sits in Raleigh will pass the bill to submit equal suffrage to the people by a two-thirds vote with promptness and cheerfulness, and that at the succeeding election it will be carried at the ballot box. Like Davy Crockett's coon, the opponents of the measure might as well "come down." Some years ago I was at Atlantic City. Those of you who have been there will remember that they have boards on each side of the walk on which there are inscriptions, amusing or instructive. One of them reads thus: "God made the world, and rested. He then made man and he rested. He then made woman and neither God nor man has had any rest since." I will say to the unconverted on this question that they will have no rest until this question is settled and settled right.

I had not intended to talk more than thirty minutes. I have been led on by the subtle flattery of the attention of this audience. It reminds me of when my friend, Major Hale, now our distinguished minister plenipotentiary to Costa Rica told me he happened to him on the subway in London. They call it there the "Tuppenny Tube," because the fare is two cents. Some of you have been on it, and will remember that the car doors are on the side of the coach and seats are crossways the track. He said that once when nearing Charing Cross station a lady in the little compartment seemed quite excited. It is not the custom there to speak to any one without being introduced, but she seemed so much alarmed that like a true Southern gentleman he asked if he could be of any service. She said, "Sir, I want to go to Trafalgar Square and need to get off at Charing Cross station." He said to her, "What prevents it?" "Why," said she, "you see I am at bit stout, and when I get off, I get out backwards, and the guard (they call the conductor the guard over there) sees me and thinks I am getting hon. He rushes up and shoves me hon and slams the door, and I have passed my stopping place three times already." I fear that I am like the good lady. I have passed my stopping place several times.

I thank you for your attention.

RISKS LIFE TO NOOSE FOX.

Hunter Sits on Limb of Tree Ten Hours, but Gets Quarry.

Rehersburg (Pa.) Dispatch Philadelphia Record.

Ten hours on the limb of a tree, a black eye and a number of scratches were the price paid by George Gerhard, of this place, to capture a big gray fox along the Blue Mountains. In a certain tree in a gap of the mountains, which is hollow 25 feet above its sturdy base, Gerhard has captured a number of foxes within a few years, and with a lantern and a rawhide strap he perched himself on a limb to "see what he could see." Soon he heard a scratching at the bottom of the hole, and, dropping a lighted match into it, he was sure one of the animals was there.

Mr. Gerhard decided to wait until daylight to capture his quarry. Forming a loop, then, at one end of the strap, he dropped it into the hole and looped the fox around the neck.

Then the fun began. The hunter pulled one way, and the fox the other, and as the latter let up for an instant the tauntness of the strap was withdrawn. As a result Gerhard lost his equilibrium and landed on a stone, which bruised his face and made his eye blue.

He climbed the tree again, and then managed to pull the fox to the top. The animal showed fight, but Gerhard landed it safely and walked it four miles to this place.

DOG FAITHFUL TO PAUPER.

Found Lapping the Face of Its Freezing Master.

Towanda, Pa., Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

Charles L. Vanderpool, a wandering member of the Pool tribe, was found badly frozen early this morning, and unconscious when picked up from the roadside, about ten miles from Towanda and hurried to the poorhouse, where he is at the point of death. Both ears, his nose, both feet, and both hands were frozen.

Accompanied by his one-eyed dog, he had started over "the hills to the poorhouse," falling by the wayside.

"D—n the booze!" was his first utterance upon being restored to consciousness. His dog remained faithful, and was lapping the face of the man when found.

Portland, Me., has a barber who has been in continuous service fifty years.